

## INTERNATIONAL

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**rd Notes**  
**ift, Sees**  
**cision to**  
**peach**

By Jules Witcover  
CHICAGO, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Vice-President Gerald Ford said yesterday President Nixon's support in the House had slipped considerably, as there is some change in the odds are such he may be impeached. Mr. Ford

said as June 15, Mr. Nixon was sure the House would not impeach him because just isn't any evidence. In reply to the Vice-President said if impeachment became inevitable, he would prefer that the House censure the President, instead, however, that he believed the President was at of any impeachable offense.

**Sees Erosion**  
conceded to reporters that situation in the House had significantly ... I think ds are changed."

Vice-President, campaigner Republican congressional states, had volunteered no to Mr. Nixon's imminent troubles. Instead, he d his foreign policy achievement.

But twice, in response to Mr. Nixon's innocence in an airport press conference, Ford said for the first time that Mr. Nixon might be

Ford, who was getting to tone down or cut out of the President, said I not intend to leave the position he was heading such

Towing-Down Sean

His speeches for a moderate policy, his decision may have been to tone down the defense of Nixon. The reaffirmation of Nixon's innocence came small private state Republican luncheon in Jackson, and at the airport press conference before a small audience.

Ford again charged that was a "hard core" of among Democrats in Congress working for impeachment. At Jackson luncheon, he of his accusation that at eight Democratic members House Judiciary Committee had also voted against information as vice-president were acting out of party. Critics have said such a have damaged Mr. Ford's should he become Pres-

The question of censure, as said at the airport news conference, "If I had my way, I'd rather have the vote as I see them off for acquittal—but if we have no alternative to impeach, then I favor censure."

There is no question of Mr. "acquitted" before the House will vote for or against the approval of impeachment, or indictment, of the either dropping the charges against him or binding him for trial before a

solution to censure. Mr. rather than to impeach was introduced in the House Republican leaders, in the minority leader, John of Arizona, joined the effort to provide an alternative to impeachment.

Washington, the Senate state leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, told reporters he found no fault with the defense of Mr. Nixon.

**on Summons**  
**Highest Aides**  
**Camp David.**

P. DAVID, Md., Aug. 4.—President Nixon today and his top aides and writers for talk that they may have made a decision to impeach the crisis.

White House staff, Alexander Haig Jr., special James St. Clair, Pressy Ronald Ziegler, and others Patrick Buchanan, by Price, arrived at the here.

A spokesman Gerald sought to discourage the that the President was contemplating a major political announcement or televised speech.

"I don't know of any speech; I think you should speculate that this," Mr. Warren



United Press International  
Greek Foreign Minister George Mavros (left) and Cyprus President Glafkos Clerides in Athens yesterday. Clerides met with Premier Constantine Caramanlis.

**Greece Hints Geneva Boycott****Clerides, Caramanlis Discuss Cyprus**

ATHENS, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Greek President Glafkos Clerides, provisional President of Cyprus, completed "constructive" talks with Greek leaders today and flew back to Nicosia. "All I can say is that my talks were constructive," Mr. Clerides said after five hours of discussions with Premier Constantine Caramanlis and other top government officials.

Meanwhile, Greece hinted it might not attend the next phase of the Geneva conference if alleged violations of the Cyprus cease-fire continued.

Mr. Clerides, who arrived from Nicosia this morning, first met Premier Caramanlis at his hotel. Afterward, both men went to the Premier's office where they held talks with officials, including Foreign Minister George Mavros, his deputy Dimitris Babis and Defense Minister Evangelos Avraam. Mr. Babis was sworn in shortly after Greek troops on

weekend leave were called back to their units. The sudden recall was ordered amid rumors that Turkish ships were sailing in Greek territorial waters off the islands of Lesbos and Chios and within sight of Turkey's west coast.

U.S. Aide in Ankara  
ANKARA, Aug. 4 (AP).—Arthur Hartman, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, arrived in Ankara today to discuss the Cyprus situation with Turkish leaders.

He saw Premier Bulent Ecevit tonight but no details of their talks were given. U.S. Embassy officials said Mr. Hartman later would visit Nicosia and Athens.

Many Vacations

The train was filled with more than 1,000 passengers, most of them Italians on vacation.

The explosion occurred about 100 yards from the exit of the tunnel, which is located between Florence and Bologna.

Most of the injured were taken to Maggiore Hospital in Bologna. One of the injured, John Mairano, 29, of Wilmington, Del., said:

"I was in a car talking to two young Germans when I heard this noise and an instant later saw glass flying. As we crawled into the station I heard screams. Blood dripped into my eyes. Window frames were blown in. Doors were off their hinges."

"The Germans had taken off their shoes for the night and ran barefoot across acres of broken glass. I heard one of them shouting over and over again, 'There are people burning in there!'

In Rome, President Giovanni Leone blamed "mad" terrorists for the attack and declared, "Our democratic state will not crumble under their blows."

Union leaders ordered an eight-hour general strike throughout Bologna Province tomorrow to protest the attack.

The blast was Italy's worst terrorist attack since extremists set off a bomb in a Milan bank five years ago, killing 16 persons and injuring more than 100. Both rightist and leftist extremists have been blamed.

Seven persons died in Brescia in northern Italy two months ago when a time bomb hidden in a worker's rally. Police blamed rightist extremists for the attack but made no arrests.

Austrian Train Blast

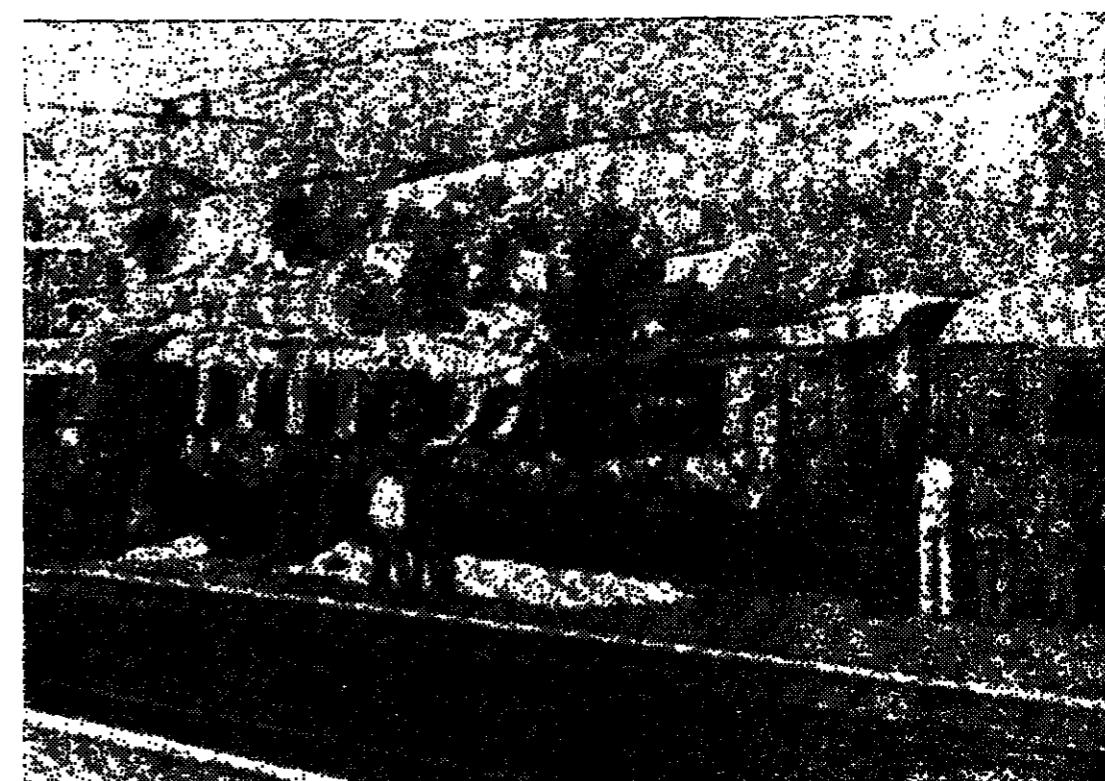
SALZBURG, Aug. 4 (AP).—A blast rocked a Vienna-Bregenz express train today, and a railroad employee suffered smoke poisoning while fighting a resulting fire, authorities said.

An unidentified caller told police a bomb had been placed on the train by the "Justiz Guerrilla," but authorities were unable to confirm the origin of the blast.

See Policy Failure

A specialist in Latin American affairs, Mr. Holt, also concluded that the U.S. policy of isolating Cuba has been a failure.

"With the help of massive assistance from the Soviet Union and high world commodity prices," he said, "the Cubans are on the verge of making their system work—that is to say, of



Associated Press  
Police stand guard beside wreckage of passenger cars after a bomb exploded between Florence and Bologna, killing 12 persons. Sheets cover bodies beside train.

**12 Killed and 48 Hurt as Bomb Blasts Rome-Munich Express****Italians Call Explosion Act Of Terrorism**

BOLOGNA, Aug. 4 (AP).—A terrorist bomb exploded today in a crowded Rome-Munich express train as it sped through a tunnel in northern Italy, killing 12 persons and injuring 48.

The blast, which occurred at 1:30 a.m. as many of the passengers were sleeping, tore the roof off the fifth car of the 17-car train and set another car on fire.

Witnesses said many of the passengers, their clothing in flames, leaped for safety as the train emerged from the 10-mile-long tunnel and coasted to the small San Benedetto Val di Sambro station half a mile away.

"There were screams everywhere in the car," said Duilio Romano, 20, a passenger in the blasted car. "The glass of the windows was all broken... Flaming pieces of the roof were falling."

Police called the blast "an act of political terrorism" and said the time bomb apparently had been hidden in a toilet. They said it appeared to have been set to go off inside the tunnel, the longest double-track tunnel in Europe, to create maximum panic.

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**Anti-Secessionist Promise to UN****Lisbon Pledges Integrity of Colonies**

By Miguel Acosta

LISBON, Aug. 4 (WP).—The Portuguese government today assured United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that it will guarantee the territorial integrity of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau against "secessionist attempts or attempts at dismemberment from any quarter."

The pledge, announced as Mr. Waldheim completed three days of talks on decolonization with high Portuguese officials, was made amid reports that a mixed

mercenaries force of whites and blacks was gathering in landlocked Malawi and threatening Mozambique.

In a joint communiqué after three days of talks on freedom

for its African colonies, Portugal promised to abide by the UN's "Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples" and offer full cooperation in fulfilling relevant UN resolutions on the issue, which have been filed for independence for the last 15 years.

A UN source said Mr. Waldheim, who left for Vienna this morning, was gratified because the world body was now playing a role in the "mainstream of the historical process of decolonization" begun by Portugal a week ago with the announcement that it recognized the right of the colonies to independence without any preconditions.

Immediate Transfer

The communiqué said Portugal was not only ready to recognize the Republic of Guinea-Bissau as an independent state but was "prepared to enter forthwith into arrangements with the Republic of Guinea-Bissau for the immediate transfer of the administration."

Portugal also said "it will give full support to the application of Guinea-Bissau for UN membership."

The declaration confirmed what has been known for weeks, but final negotiations with PAIGC, the liberation movement of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, have been stalled over demands that Portugal give sovereignty over the strategic islands to the new West African republic, which has been recognized as independent by more than 80 nations.

Mr. Mankiewicz, director of Sen. George McGovern's 1972 presidential campaign, said Mr. Castro had impressed him as being "less hostile" to the U.S. government than in past years.

Pat Holt, chief of the staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who also met Mr. Castro and toured Cuba in July, released a report Friday in which he concluded "that Cubans would welcome better relations with the United States."

In the interview itself, Mr. Castro as having remarked off-camera that American policy made him think "it's as though Cuba is the only country in the world toward which the American secretary of state is still John Foster Dulles."

In the interview itself, Mr. Castro praised Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the late President John F. Kennedy, but not President Nixon.

Mr. Mankiewicz released two pieces of the lengthy text concerning East-West detente and the significance of the 1973 Havana-Washington agreement (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

**Mercenary Force**

The Portuguese government was reported to be concerned by reports that Jorge Jardim, a Mozambique newspaper publisher who served as minister and countercoup leader under the dictatorship ousted in April, was organizing a force of blacks led by white mercenaries in Malawi. Mr. Jardim, who was placed under house arrest in Lisbon after the military take-over, fled to Malawi last month.

Friends of Mr. Jardim here said he favors a unilateral declaration of independence by Mozambique's whites and partition of the colony into one part where Frelimo would rule and another where whites, with the help of Malawi, Rhodesia and South Africa, would dominate.

Meanwhile, Portugal today lifted an order suspending publication of three Lisbon newspapers after other newspapers and radio stations threatened to shut down to protest the order.

A Capital and Diario de Lisboa had been suspended for two days, and Republica for one day, after they printed reports of an outdoor rally by a Maoist group.

However, Luta Popular, a small newspaper which is the organ of the Proletariat party, a Maoist group, was suspended indefinitely.

**Freight Flags**

LORENCO MARQUES, Mozambique, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—Freight flags appeared openly in this territory today for the first time when about 10,000 persons attended a pro-independence rally in a bull ring here. The crowd included about 1,000 whites.

**Probers Feel Watergate Break-In Was Aimed at Hughes' \$100,000 Gift**

By John M. Cudrow

**Effort Seen to Suppress Knowledge of Funds Received by Rebozo**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (NYT).—A secret report of the Senate Watergate committee staff sets forth a theory that the Watergate break-in and the intelligence-gathering plot that it was the result of a White House effort to suppress public knowledge of a \$100,000 payment from millionaire Howard Hughes to Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, the principal financial backer of Mr. Nixon's campaign.

Investigators now consider the theory improbable. But the evidence assembled in the report, which was made available to The New York Times, presents a strong circumstantial case that the motive for the bungled Watergate burglary involved high-level White House fears that disclosure of the Hughes-Rebozo transaction would damage the President's chances for re-election in 1972.

Watergate investigators have not developed a credible motive for the creation of the Nican, campaign "getaway" bugging and burglary unit, and the Senate report makes it clear that it does not attempt to set forth definitive conclusions about the

intent of those involved in establishing or carrying out the illegal operations.

Before assuming that post, the report pointedly notes, Mr. O'Brien had worked for 16 months as a highly paid public relations adviser to the Hughes organization. The implication is that Mr. O'Brien was perhaps thought to possess documents relating to the \$100,000 payment, which was made while he worked for the President's Florida home.

The Senate report was not released with the Watergate committee's other findings because of reported objections by the chief minority counsel, Fred Thompson, that it was inconclusive. Committee officials said they expected to make it public later.

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caused the President political embarrassment in 1960.

It was in 1960, in the middle

of then-Vice-President Nixon's unsuccessful campaign for the

presidency, that reports first ap-

peared of an almost entirely un-

paid \$205,000 loan from Mr.

Hughes to the younger Nixon.

Noah Detrich, a former Hughes

**But PLO to Open Moscow Office****Arafat Fails on Soviet Recognition**

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (AP)—Russia announced today that it has agreed to the opening of a Palestinian Liberation Organization office here, but guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat failed to obtain formal recognition of the PLO by the Soviet Union during his five-day visit.

The results of Mr. Arafat's first official visit here were announced in a joint communiqué after the guerrilla chief left today for Warsaw.

**At Border in May****Mrs. Meir Denies a Report Of Secretly Meeting Hussein**

JERUSALEM, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Former Premier Golda Meir denied a report that she held a secret desert meeting in May with King Hussein to discuss terms of a first-stage Israeli withdrawal from the occupied West Bank, a spokesman said today.

Denying the report, the former Premier recalled that, on that day, she has been engaged in negotiations with the U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on a separation of forces agreement with Syria," said Meir Medzini, a spokesman for the Premier's office.

A check of news dispatches from Israel and Syria on May 27, the date of the purported meeting, showed, however, that Mr. Kissinger spent all but the last hour in Damascus or in the air on the way to a Jerusalem meeting with Mrs. Meir that began after midnight on May 28. When asked to explain the apparent discrepancy, Mr. Medzini said he stood by his original announcement.

**Liban Backs Report**

Haim Landau, a leader of the rightist Likud opposition bloc, said, "Without knowing the exact details, the fact of a meeting between Hussein and Mrs. Meir is correct."

Premier Yitzhak Rabin, meanwhile, imposed a news blackout on cabinet discussions of the report of the desert meeting, aired yesterday by the U.S. National Broadcasting Co. The report said that former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan also took part in the talks with King Hussein along the border north of the Red Sea port of Eilat.

The NBC report said that Mrs. Meir told King Hussein on May 28 seven days before she was killed by Mr. Rabin, that the Jordanian could first get back control of Jericho and most parts of the West Bank in later stages, while several Israeli settlements and army units would remain.

Meanwhile, Mr. Rabin's cabinet reviewed Israel's contacts with Washington on peace negotiations with Jordan. Discussing an initial report on Foreign Minister Yigal Allon's conversations with U.S. officials last week, a government spokesman said, "All of his talks were in the stage of clarification and did not bring about any final decisions."

**Draft Accord Seen**

The newspaper, *Maariv*, in a dispatch from Washington, said earlier that Mr. Allon and Mr. Kissinger "apparently prepared a possible draft agreement with Jordan" in their three-hour session on Thursday. It said high-

**Ethiopia Gets 17-Man Cabinet**

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Premier Michael Imru yesterday named a 17-man cabinet, giving two key ministerial posts to ranking army and police officers, a government spokesman said.

Gen. Aman Andom, chief of staff of the armed forces, was named defense minister. Col. Belachew Jemeneh, former head of the security police and more recently ambassador to Turkey, was named interior minister. The new cabinet included 10 members of the old government.

The cabinet, the first formed since the military took virtual control of Ethiopia a month ago, also included a deputy premier for the first time in the country's history. Foreign Minister Dejazmach Zewde Gereb Selassie was given that position.

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**Strike at Top Hotels Ends at Monte Carlo**

MONT CARLO, Aug. 4 (AP)—Two days of a strike by personnel of most of Monaco's luxury hotels and nightclubs—at the height of the tourist season—were enough for the management, which settled with the strikers yesterday.

The Societe des Bains de Mer, which controls most of the principality's top hotels, agreed to bonuses equal to 20 per cent of last December's pay to its staff this year and 40 per cent next year.

**Communist Leaders Of Italy, Spain Meet**

ROME, Aug. 4 (UPI)—The secretary of Italy's Communist party, Enrico Berlinguer, met yesterday with the secretary of the Spanish Communist party, Santiago Carrillo, a party statement said.

A communiqué said the two secretaries "made an examination of the new situation created in Europe with the collapse of the Fascist regimes in Portugal and in Greece and with the crisis of the Franco regime in Spain."

saw, Mr. Arafat, the chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee, is also the leader of el-Fatah, the largest guerrilla group in the PLO.

Mr. Arafat was known to be seeking Soviet arms the PLO mean and, most importantly, Kremlin recognition that his organization was the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

There was no indication in the

communiqué that the Soviet Union was willing to supply any weapons or accord the PLO diplomatic recognition.

However, the official Soviet invitation to Mr. Arafat and the decision to let the PLO maintain an office here signaled a significant change in the guerrilla group's relations with Moscow, although it was much less than Mr. Arafat had wanted.

The PLO apparently will be the only foreign political organization without diplomatic recognition to have an office in the Soviet Union.

Tass gave few details on the PLO office. It said: "In answer to the request of the Palestinian Liberation Organization Executive Committee, the Soviet side gave its consent to the opening of a PLO representation in Moscow."

Mr. Arafat's failure to gain Moscow's recognition indicated Russian concern over the lack of unity within the PLO's ranks and an apparent hesitation to widen a split in Soviet-Egyptian relations. Last month, Egyptian-Jordanian communiqué recognized the PLO as representing Palestinians except those living in Jordan.

In today's carefully worded communiqué, the Soviet Union merely "noted with satisfaction" that recent Arab and Moslem conferences had recognized the PLO as the legal representative of Palestinians.

During his stay here, Mr. Arafat conferred privately with Boris Ponomarev, a Communist party foreign affairs specialist, Foreign Ministry officials and members of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. The committee had been Mr. Arafat's host on his previous trip to the Soviet Union.

Beirut Bars Arms

BEIRUT, Aug. 4 (AP)—Lebanon reaffirmed yesterday that it would not allow sophisticated Soviet arms for the Palestinian guerrillas to enter the country.

Minister of State Albert Mukherjee said the Lebanese Army alone is "responsible for the protection of the country's border and population." He was commenting on newspaper reports here that the Soviet Union agreed to supply Palestinian guerrillas with ground-to-air missiles and anti-armor weapons.

**Blockade Urged**

BEIRUT, Aug. 4 (UPI)—The Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) today urged three Arab countries known for their support of the Palestinian guerrilla movement to impose a political and economic blockade on Jordan.

The aim of such a move, the PFLP said, in a statement aimed at Iraq, Syria and Algeria, is to force King Hussein to "recognize Palestinian rights" and refrain from concluding a military-disengagement agreement with Israel.

They told newsmen that it was their understanding that the aim of the government of British Prime Minister Harold Wilson was to discuss "conditions for further membership." In that case, there were "great possibilities of positive results," they said. They stressed the importance of Britain and Ireland remaining in the community.

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## News Analysis

U.S. Civil Rights Movement  
Ends Introspective Year

By Paul Delaney

WINTON, Aug. 4 (NYT)—The summer of 1974 will go down in the history of the civil rights movement as one of reflection rather than activism. With the exception of the Southern Leadership Conference, which opens Aug. 15 in Atlanta, the annual summer of the nation's major civil rights organizations are over, ending for the most part quiet and introspective.

Conducting a holding action because this isn't the civil rights in this country, the official said.

The summer of 1974 is a contrast, for example, to the summer of 1964, perhaps a water mark in the movement.

A convention in San Francisco, which ended Wednesday, National Urban League declared it could best fight employment. At its con-

vention in Miami Beach, the Welfare Rights Organization engaged in a leadership operation push (People to Save Humanity) de-

U.S. Delays  
ed in U.S.  
Op Project

By Richard Within

YORK, Aug. 4 (NYT)—Aspin disclosed yesterday that Litton Industries had delayed five of up to a building five amphibious ships that were already three years behind schedule.

Wisconsin Democrat, a critic of Pentagon pricing policies, also said that a Litton program to cut 30 super-destroyers had altered its first strikeable ship.

Navy officials had told at the last of the 34 DDGs destroyers, which are to be delivered in the core surface-ship anti-submarine force, would be delivered in 24 months late.

Navy confirmed that work on the first four destroyers had lagged, although not as much as Aspin had reported. Litton officials on the other hand, said they had been early at all. The company dispute the new delays on the ship.

Litton opened its highly automated shipyard at Pascagoula, Miss., it has been dogged by financial setbacks, labor problems and a resultant aggravation of the already suffering from the ship.

Aspin called on the General Accounting Office, the keeps tabs on the work for Congress, to attempt out exactly what impact the new delays will have on the cost of the ships.

Figures, evidently not account of the new delays, that the cost of each am-

erican vessel had increased \$3.4 million to \$228.3 mil-

lion, Aspin said.

Aspin reported earlier destroyers, raising the about \$100 million a ship, in much more moderate, been attributable mostly to not delays.

Aspin urged the Navy to destroy program "despite the fact that the ships will avoid and huge cost overruns."

He rejected such a course.

U.S. Delegation Visits China,  
Uses Medical Advances

By Lawrence K. Altman

YORK, Aug. 4 (NYT)—American Medical Association members, after a recent three-day visit to medical facilities in China, have praised Chinese advances in setting broken bones, back, severed limbs and burns. "A significant advance in medical science,"

16-member delegation, by the AMA president, John Todd of Long Beach, California, concluded in a report yesterday that acupuncture is a relief merits further study on an experimental basis, but that acupuncture is to cure human ills "is

an exaggeration," the report said.

Acupuncture is to be regarded as a medical technique, legal in the United States only in its use in the hands of physicians, dentists and scientists. Acupuncture is not permitted to be used in the United States, used for experimental purposes.

Health Standards

Johns Weich, a leading surgeon, who was a member of the delegation, said in an interview that he was impressed with the standards of public health and medical care in China.

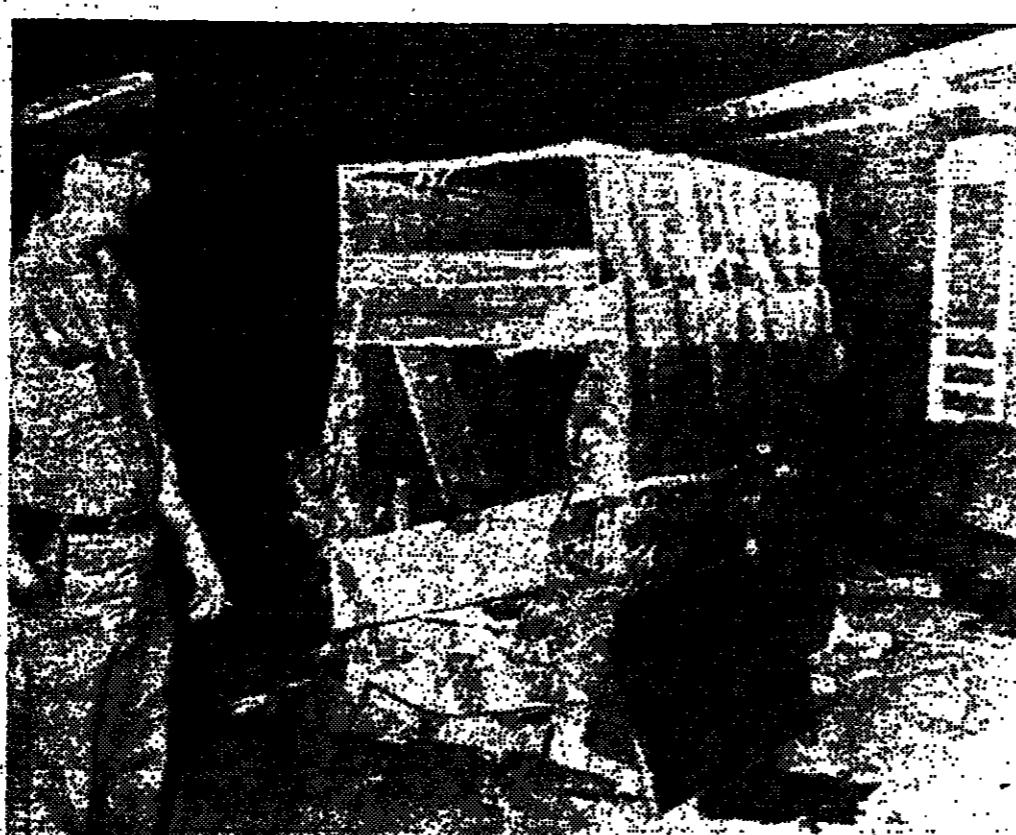
Delegation's report called Chinese doctors' accomplishments in management, "the outstanding work in reimplanting

hands, feet, fingers

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Associated Press  
Prison guard stands beside shield, made of blackboards and books, that three inmates used in an escape attempt at Huntsville, Texas, prison. Two hostages were killed and two of the three prisoners killed themselves after shootout with guards.

## 2 Texas Convicts Kill 2 Hostages, Selves

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 4

(AP)—Four persons, including convict leader Fred Gomes Carrasco, another convict and two women hostages, died last night after the longest siege in American prison history.

Carrasco and another rebel inmate killed the hostages and themselves during the escape attempt, authorities said today.

Carrasco, who often said he would rather die than live in prison, placed a .357 magnum pistol to his head during a shootout with prison guards and Texas Rangers.

The authorities said the other inmate, Rudy Dominguez, also committed suicide.

The third inmate, Ignacio Cuevas, was captured unharmed.

The end came as the three convicts, using blackboards and the hostages as a shield, tried to make their way to a waiting

priest told them he had been shot by Cuevas.

The shootout occurred during the 11th day of an ordeal that started when Carrasco, 34, a former narcotics dealer serving a life term, and Dominguez and Cuevas pulled guns in the library of the state prison.

Four inmates were taken hostage, along with a group of civilians. There were 12 hostages at the time of the shootout.

"At no time was there any thought given to the granting of any illegal freedom to any captor," said Prison Systems Director W. J. Estelle. He described yesterday as "one of the meanest days anyone ever spent in public service."

The end came as the three convicts, using blackboards and the hostages as a shield, tried to make their way to a waiting

armored car. Carrasco and the two other inmates, along with four hostages, were inside the book-lined shield. The eight other hostages were outside.

Two of the hostages inside the shield were killed. Father O'Brien was wounded and the fourth, Novella Pollard, was found unharmed, handcuffed to Cuevas.

As the group made their way from the library, prison guards turned on fire hoses, driving off the hostages on the outside. Then they called on the convicts to surrender and authorities said they were met with gunfire.

Carrasco was said to have been found lying next to the body of hostage Elizabeth Beseda, his pistol jammed against her. Mrs. Beseda, 47, a prison math teacher, was shot once. Another hostage, Julia Standley, 43, lay nearby, shot four times in the back.

## U.S. Summer Job Ban Inflicts Hardship on Foreign Students

By Pranay Gupte

BOSTON, Aug. 4 (NYT)—Thousands of foreign students throughout the country are experiencing severe financial hardship as a result of a decision by the federal government prohibiting them from accepting summer employment.

To ease their hardship, some of these students—mostly young men and women from the developing countries—are being given room and board for the summer by "host families." Others are being lent money by friends or their schools to see them through the vacation period.

A few weeks ago Shrikumar Poddar, a wealthy immigrant businessman of Lansing, Mich., formed the International Students' Foundation to assist foreign students facing financial distress or problems with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The Immigration Service ruled in May, just as the academic year was about to end at most schools, that foreign students would not be permitted to accept jobs during the summer vacation because such employment would deprive young Americans, particularly minority-group members and Vietnam veterans, of job opportunities.

## 30,000 Want Jobs

There are an estimated 150,000 foreign students in the United States at present, of whom about 30,000 would seek summer jobs to defray living expenses.

Despite its restrictions about summer employment, the federal government has invited 5,000 youths from Western European countries to this country to work and travel as part of an exchange program this summer.

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Immigration Service officials

Wayward Bus  
Makes a Hit  
In U.S. Debut

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 4 (AP)—A 60-foot-long Swedish-built bus that can bend in the middle made its debut here and embarrassed transit officials by causing a few accidents.

The \$90,000, 75-passenger bus moved out smartly from the Southern California Rapid Transit District's parking lot in suburban El Monte Friday—and promptly clipped the rear of a new station wagon.

The bus, on loan from the Stockholm Transit System, is manufactured by Volvo. Called an articulated vehicle because it is joined in the middle, the bus has a steering component in the rear wheel and accordion-like corridors through which passengers can move from the front section to the rear.

## Chicago Researchers Report Eye Test for Schizophrenia

CHICAGO, Aug. 4 (AP)—University of Chicago researchers say they have found an eye test with which they can identify persons prone to schizophrenia.

Despite its restrictions about summer employment, the federal government has invited 5,000 youths from Western European countries to this country to work and travel as part of an exchange program this summer.

Schizophrenia involves a retreat from reality with disordered thinking, delusions and hallucinations. Several drugs are available for the control of the disease.

The Chicago report claims that persons with an inherited tendency toward schizophrenia can be identified with a test involving measurement of eyeball movement while watching a swinging pendulum.

"It's simply outrageous," Mr. Poddar said in an interview, referring to the immigration service's decision. "These students are caught in a bind because they don't have the money to stay here and they don't have the money to go home for the summer."

These movements can be measured with tiny electrodes attached to the edge of the eye.

The researchers studied 103 psychiatric patients, 53 of whom are not patients and 72 persons who were recruited from the general population.

Fifty-two per cent of patients who recently were diagnosed as schizophrenics and 86 per cent of long-term schizophrenics patients had tracking problems; 45 per cent of the relatives of schizophrenic patients showed deviant eye tracking, compared with 10.5 per cent of relatives of other psychiatric patients who were not schizophrenic.

Of the normal group of subjects, only 8.3 per cent had trouble.

The difficulty could be related to the mental disorder, the researchers said, or it could also be related to muscular or nervous disorders which might be identified with schizophrenia.

These movements can be measured with tiny electrodes attached to the edge of the eye.

## Or Else Griffin Will Vote to Convict

## GOP Whip Warns Nixon to Heed Subpoena

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—

The Senate Republican whip, Robert Griffin, wrote to President Nixon yesterday that he would consider it an impeachable offense and vote accordingly in a Senate trial if Mr. Nixon defied a Senate subpoena for tapes.

The Michigan senator, who serves as deputy minority leader, also wrote that unless Mr. Nixon resigned the House of Representatives would adopt articles of

impeachment necessitating a trial of the President in the Senate.

Sen. Griffin said that it was his strong view that the Senate, if required to do so, will subpoena the same tapes which you have refused to provide to the House.

Mr. Nixon has declined to comply with subpoenas from the House Judiciary Committee for 147 Watergate-related tape recordings and documents. His failure to comply with those subpoenas for tapes of those conversations.

In his letter, Sen. Griffin said: "Particularly in light of the recent Supreme Court decision, you will stand in contempt of the Senate and the Constitution if you refuse at that point to provide the Senate with the tapes or absolute evidence that they contain no relevant information."

Finally, Sen. Griffin wrote, "I want you to know that if you should defy such a subpoena I shall regard that as an impeachable offense and shall vote accordingly."

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald Warren confirmed the receipt of Sen. Griffin's letter but refused comment. Responding to questions, Mr. Warren said only that "Sen. Griffin, of course, will get a response."

## Ex-Nixon Aide Wins Primary

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 4 (AP)—A former White House aide and a one-time congressman have been nominated by Tennessee voters as Republican and Democratic candidates to succeed Gov. Winfield Dunn.

Lamar Alexander, who at 34 is seeking to become the youngest governor in the nation, won the GOP nomination Thursday, beating Nat Winston, a psychiatrist and 1970 campaign manager for Sen. William Brock 3d. Ray Blanton, who represented the old

7th District in western Tennessee, won the Democratic nomination, narrowly defeating Jake Butcher.

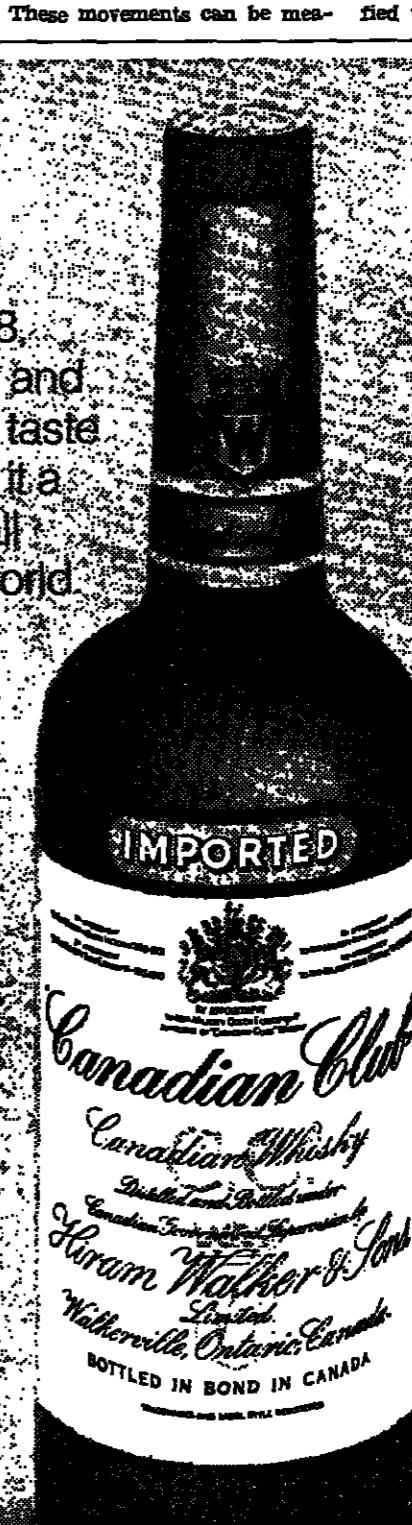
Mr. Blanton outpolled Mr. Butcher, 124,830 votes to 106,061 with 1,317 of 2,263 precincts reporting. At the same stage, Mr. Alexander, a presidential aide in 1968-70, led Mr. Winston, 101,495 to 72,297.

In the congressional primaries, all eight incumbents were renominated.

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## The Fragility of Cease-Fires

While the bland disregard of the Turks for the cease-fire they had signed was pushing Greece and Turkey ever closer to the brink of real war, Israel was calling up its reserves and Egypt made ominous sounds to indicate that the Middle Eastern cease-fire too was in jeopardy. The fragile nature of a mere scrap of paper, signifying that the shooting was to stop, so simply proved in Vietnam, was again in evidence on two more fronts.

It used to be an axiom that a simple cease-fire could be of little effect unless both sides adhering to it recognized that they were either unable to fight longer, or could gain nothing more in battle. In such pragmatic terms, the primary parties in Vietnam and the Middle East could be said to be seeking only a breathing space when they promised to stop the shooting, while the Turks and the Greeks had hardly been engaged at all.

But there are other considerations in modern cease-fires. Today's military apparatus, while still unwieldy, and still possessing an impetus of its own, is far more at the command of statecraft than it was, say, at the outbreak of World War I, when it was assumed that mobilization meant war, and that its form and direction also determined at least the initial phases of such a war. Since that time, there have been many variants on the older style of mobilization—partial mobilizations, alerts and the like.

And even after the fighting has begun, it has been possible to call it off before any-

thing decisive was achieved by either side. In part this is due to the realization that war is never an isolated phenomenon that can be carried on by two nations at their own pleasure and to their own cost. Once mediation was about all that "disinterested" government could offer the combatants. Now there is a UN, as well as a nexus of alliances and associations which makes it possible for a far-distant land to affect the statecraft that determines whether a war is to be fought or not.

This outside pressure has been, and should be, brought to bear on those nations where a battle or ignored cease-fire threatens to bring on, bring back or sustain the widening hell of war. But an essential part of this process must be played by the combatants themselves—by acceptance of the facts that some reasonable way of life can be worked out by them without the stark intervention of death in action, that there are higher and wider stakes than some hill-top won by the guns, or held by them; that "strategic" considerations are often costly illusions: that the pride of victory can be a lasting shame.

These considerations should be taken into account by all the peoples, all the soldiers, all the governments which are currently fighting or about to fight their ambiguous wars. It should be especially noted in Ankara, the continued action of whose forces in Cyprus is not only a breach of faith, but a dangerous example to far too many other would-be warriors.

## Worsening U.S. Inflation...

The outlook for the American economy in 1974 has worsened, as both administration spokesmen and critics now agree. Earlier, the administration had expected inflation to slow down in the second half of the year, reaching an annual rate of 7 per cent by the end of 1974. Now the prospects of reducing inflation even to that level have dimmed.

With wage controls gone, pay per man-hour has been shooting up at an annual rate of nearly 14 per cent. By contrast, in the April-June quarter, productivity in manufacturing rose at a rate of 4.6 per cent (after half a year of decline) and for the nonfarm sector as a whole, productivity has continued to fall, putting intense cost pressures on prices.

In addition, farm prices, after declining for four months, leaped upward by 5 per cent in June. Rising production costs, the

continuing climb in world demand for food, too wet weather in the planting season and too dry weather in the growing season have put pressure on the prices of corn, soybeans, wheat and other crops.

Fuel prices, which many economists expected would drop, are still going up. Gasoline and other oil products in the United States are expected to rise as more domestically produced oil is freed from the \$5.25-per-barrel price limit. Internationally, the oil-producing countries are moving to take over wells from the big oil companies; the cartel may be intending to jack up prices still further. Even the Saudi Arabians, whom the U.S. government was counting on to bring down prices, now seem headed higher. The world appears to be bent on inflating up to the level of oil prices, as hopes of bringing down oil prices begin to fade.

## ...No Single Remedy

Can this kind of inflation, stemming from escalating wage and commodity costs, be cured by keeping a tight grip on the rate of growth of the money supply? Chairman Burns of the Federal Reserve Board appears heroically determined to prove it can. Last week Mr. Burns told the congressional Joint Economic Committee that he regards the current 6 per cent rate of growth in the nation's money supply as still too high and would depress it further.

But so slow a rate of monetary growth as we have already seen has pushed interest rates to historically high levels, inflicting severe damage in the housing industry, thrift institutions, real estate trusts and the securities markets, and threatening the overall economy with more serious troubles.

Capital spending has begun to slip. Business corporations, unable to float equity issues or to borrow long-term money on bonds at superhigh rates, have been turning to the commercial banks for working capital. To finance their customers' needs, the banks have been borrowing heavily themselves at very high rates, jeopardizing their own liquidity.

The risks to the economy and the financial system of trying to stop inflation by relying

solely on slowing the monetary growth rate to about half the rate of inflation (allowing nothing for any growth in real output) are monumental. The danger is growing that the economy's real output will continue to fall in the second half of this year instead of recovering as the administration and many private economists had predicted. But that slump may have very little impact on an inflation based heavily on wage-escalation, lagging productivity and the worldwide squeeze on farm products, oil and other commodities.

Rather than run the risk of overshooting into a depression and then having to do a 180-degree turn to rescue a collapsing economy, the Federal Reserve should ease up, still "leaning against the wind" of inflation but sustaining real output and employment. Sooner or later, the administration and Congress are going to have to tackle cost-push inflation by developing a more effective incomes policy than the President's new excursion into toothless "jawboning" or the earlier, endlessly variable phases of his price-wage controls—a program Mr. Nixon despised and finally dumped with exquisitely wrong timing.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### View of Impeachment

The dangers and agonies of Cyprus are by no means over, despite the Geneva cease-fire agreement. The immediate risk is that Turkey, having gained a great victory over the Greek colonels, will overplay its hand by using the 30,000 troops it has landed on the island to secure an unfair advantage for the Turkish Cypriot minority. The Turkish troops behaved most irresponsibly last week when they deliberately broke the cease-fire they had agreed to, and defied the UN Security Council. They should be compelled to withdraw from the Greek villages they have overrun. Nor can there be any sympathy for their callous refusal to allow UN visits to the Greek prisoners in their hands; such behavior is unacceptable and completely at variance with the gen-

erally favorable image created by Mr. Ecevit's government during the crisis...

—From the Sunday Observer (London).

### Europe and Arab Oil

While it is certain that we shall still need Arab oil for quite some time, it shouldn't be overlooked that, first, Europe can and must make a necessary effort to secure its independent energy sources within a few years, and second, that to assure their industrial development, as they wish to, the Arabs must export their oil before new sources of energy render it less attractive for the Western countries. The European countries, if they are united, can very well manage to get important advantages from the oil-producing Arab countries.

—From Combat (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

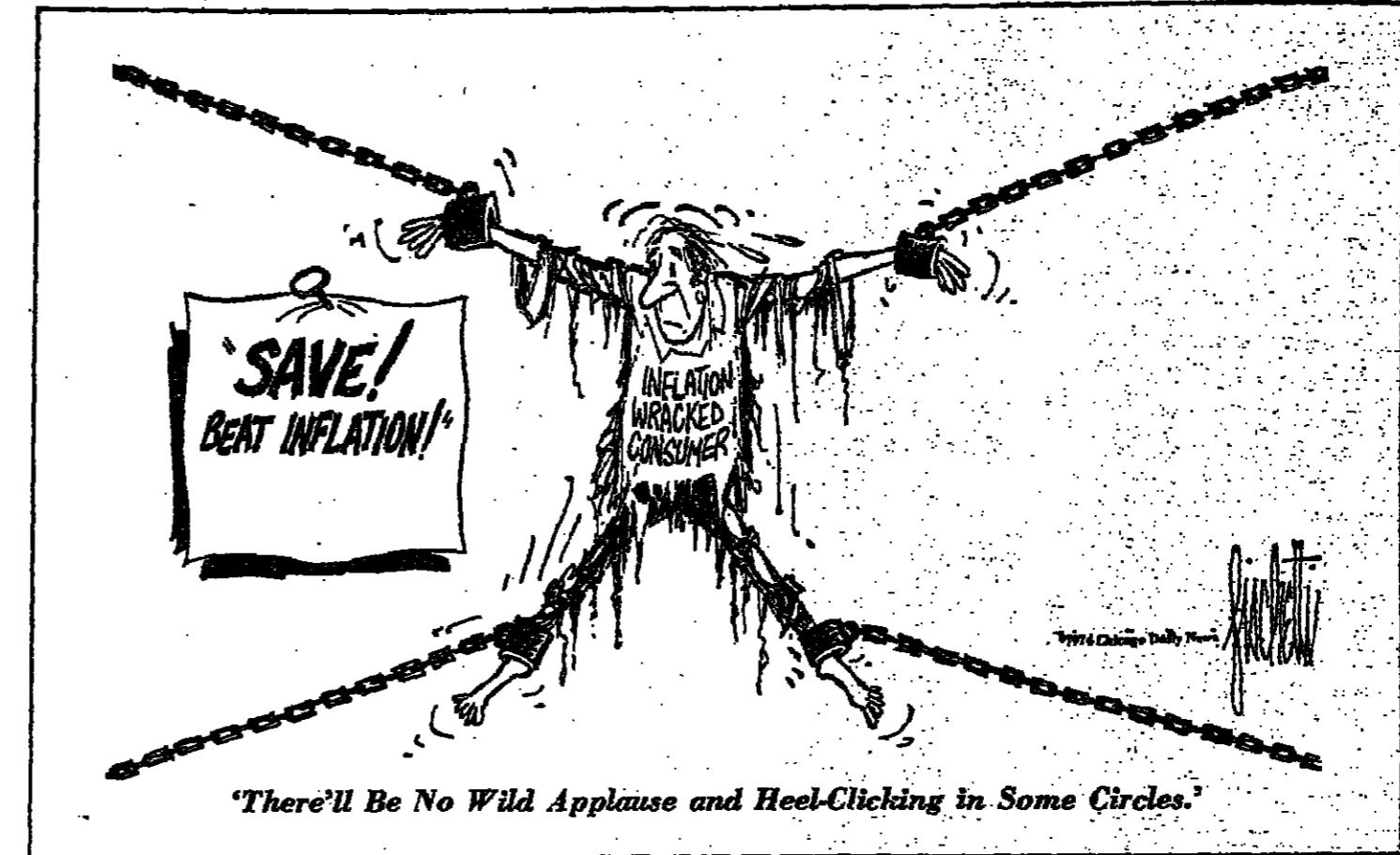
August 5, 1899

PARIS—The Dreyfus trial, which opens on Monday, will not be held in the cramped Salle de la Manutention, or the "Boulevard of the Figaro," irreverently called it; the objections of the press, together with the hot weather, have had the effect of inducing the authorities to change their plans and hold the trial in the spacious Salle des Fêtes of the Lycée of Reuilly.

August 5, 1934

NEW YORK—John M. Davis, Democratic nominee for the presidency, conferred with Gov. Smith this afternoon at the Murray Hill Hotel regarding the question of the governor running for a third term as chief executive of the State. While it is known that Mr. Davis hopes Gov. Smith will run and that he urged him to make the campaign, it is not expected that any decision will be reached immediately.

F. CASABLANCAS.



'There'll Be No Wild Applause and Heel-Clicking in Some Circles.'

## Observations on the New Model Fords

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Almost every body talks these days about the problems of the Nixons, but just for a change, consider the problems of the Fords—the Vice-President and his family.

Mr. Ford is spending most of his time traveling, praying and listening. He's traveling to keep out of the impeachment politics here and hold his party together out in the country. He's praying either to get out of the presidency or to be up to it if he has to take over. And he's listening because he can't avoid it.

All his old buddies on Capitol Hill are giving him advice, most of it contradictory. He's being urged by some to lobby against the impeachment of the President on Capitol Hill. He's being urged by others to shut up and get lost until the trial is over, and by still others to start picking a new vice-president and cabinet.

The big guy just smiles and nods. You can't interview him because the most relevant questions about what kind of administration he would have are precisely the topics he can't discuss without seeming to be disloyal to the President.

He is an open and spontaneous man accustomed to talk to talk and this leads him into some confusion from time to time between his loyalty to his President and his loyalty to his new role as President-in-waiting.

But as President Nixon's troubles have deepened and Mr. Ford's responsibilities have increased, the Vice-President has become more canny. He avoids specifics and personalities but talks a good deal about the longing in the country for peace and reconciliation.

He also talks about the need for teamwork and openness in Washington. He notes that he ran an open shop in Congress, sharing responsibility with his colleagues and keeping in close touch with the opposition leaders whom he still regards as his friends.

### Not Clear

But it is not clear that he would try to put together a really outstanding ministry of exceptional talents or a bipartisan cabinet and government of reconciliation. He shies away from fancy talk like that.

He describes himself as conservative in financial matters, a moderate on social questions, and a strong supporter of Secretary

of State Kissinger's pragmatism in foreign affairs.

If he does have to take over, much will depend on his choice of a vice-president and the role he assigns to that man. The guess here is that it will be either Nelson Rockefeller or Elliot Richardson, but that is only a guess.

Here again he is getting very divergent advice. In a time of political upheaval, he is told, steadiness is the main thing; to be up to it if he has to take over.

This was what President John F. Kennedy did after the murder of John F. Kennedy. "Let us continue," he said, and kept the entire Kennedy cabinet into the second Johnson term.

In contrast, after the death of Franklin Roosevelt, President Truman changed most of the cabinet within six months, and even some members of the present Nixon cabinet argue that if

Mr. Nixon is convicted, Mr. Ford should make a clean sweep of the whole Nixon cabinet, except Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Ford, however, will not allow himself to be drawn into discussion of these points. He turns the conversation to questions such as the new problems

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## A New U.S. Look in Greece

By C. L. Sulzberger

ATHENS.—The time has come for the United States to change both the substance and the symbol of its policy toward Greece, and this dual move could best be accomplished by naming a distinguished American of international renown as ambassador.

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In contrast, after the death of Franklin Roosevelt, President Truman changed most of the cabinet within six months, and even some members of the present Nixon cabinet argue that if

Mr. Nixon is convicted, Mr. Ford should make a clean sweep of the whole Nixon cabinet, except Mr. Kissinger.

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If he does have to take over, much will depend on his choice of a vice-president and the role he assigns to that man. The guess here is that it will be either Nelson Rockefeller or Elliot Richardson, but that is only a guess.

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at Depression Recurred

## U.S. Financial Leaders Fear Bank, Industry Failures

By Hobart Rowen

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (UPI)—The most powerful leaders of the world's major financial houses are openly fearing a train in the money market will result in at least a few and industrial failures in the six months.

There has been a loss of confidence in the financial markets, many of us took a risk," Robert Ross of Brown Brothers Harriman said. "There's a kind of foreboding...it's too much," Mr. Ross

## in Doubles Budget for Year Plan

IRAN. Aug. 4 (UPI)—A day conference on Iran's development has raised the five-year-plan budget to \$10 billion, more than double a rough estimate.

Imam Khomeini, president and organization director, told a final meeting of the conference held yesterday in the resort town of Ramsar attended by the Shah's cabinet ministers and planners, that increases had been made possible by higher oil income, now estimated that of a year ago and expected to reach \$2 billion this

Iran said the government would invest \$422 million and the rest of the money would come from the private sector and other sources. He said Iran's gross national product was growing 35.8 per cent annually.

The financial community's agitation is well understood at the U.S. Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, although officials are nuclear power stations producing 20 megawatts before the end of 1976, when the per capita would be above \$1,200.

The Shah also said that in addition to deals with other countries, Iran envisages "possible extensive and amassing agreements with the United States."

He did not elaborate, and cabinet ministers refused to comment.

**Loan for Pakistan**

ARACHI, PAKISTAN, Aug. 4—Iran has offered Pakistan a loan of \$60 million to boost economy of its underdeveloped province of Baluchistan. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto announced today.

He told a news conference that loan was in addition to an interest-free \$50-million loan for setting up textile and cement plants in Baluchistan, announced month in Tehran.

## Pentagon Acts to Ease Dearth of Physicians

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—To ease a shortage of many doctors, the Pentagon decided to hire retired military physicians and their full civilian salaries so they continue to draw in service pensions.

Officials acknowledged the act is unprecedented but it is essential to fill a shortage of about 1,800 physicians. Retired military doctors will be eligible for 1-service jobs at starting rates ranging from \$14,671 to \$24,247 a year.

A doctor who retired as a major and who receives \$20,000 a year in retirement could earn a total of \$44,000 a year.

## Papandreou is Assailed over CIA Story

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Kostas Papandreou, a former cabinet minister and a leader of the Greek political party, has released a statement to The New York Times, an attempt to "damage his political reputation" in an article

article, by David Binder of Times' Washington Bureau, a move by top officials in Nixon's administration forcing the CIA not to interfere in Greek internal affairs. The quoted a former Greek official as saying that the party in 1963 or 1963 had supported Mr. Papandreou and used him as an agent.

An American establishment newspaper correspondent, David Binder and The New York Times, is attempting to damage political reputation of Anton Papandreou, leader of the alienation Movement, leading political figure in Greece, who has had support from the CIA, the statement said.

charge David Binder and The New York Times with being in an attempted political coup in the internal affairs of their country, Greece. The next said.



Eric Mitchell, 13, of Kansas City, Mo., rides what he boasts is the bike with the world's longest front fork—6 feet, 1 1/2 inches. He calls the bike a chopper. We have no sources available to check his claim, so we'll have to take his word for it.

## S. Africa Is Strengthening Military Forces

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 4 (UPI)—With political change under way in nations to the north, South Africa is strengthening its military forces against an uncertain future.

"We all realize only too well that military preparedness is not the only guarantee for the stability and progress of our country, but a well trained and well-armed army is an important element as a final guarantee of the constitutional existence of a state," Defense Minister Pieter Botha said recently.

Mr. Botha made that remark when he promised pay increases for members of the armed forces retroactive to July 1 and announced that the idle Salisbury Island Naval Base at Durban would be made fully operational.

**Freedom Fighters**

The revolution in Lisbon on April 25 sent shock waves through Portuguese Angola and Mozambique, and generated uncertainty in South Africa. Under the former Portuguese dictatorship, Pretoria could count on Lisbon as an ally in opposing black "freedom fighters" seeking to end white minority rule.

This country already boasts the biggest military force south of the Sahara. Nigeria is believed to have a bigger land army and a few other nations have acquired the latest in certain weaponry, but overall South Africa has the most modern and self-sufficient forces.

Specific details are mostly secret. But a survey last year by the International Institute for Strategic Studies reported that there were 17,300 regular servicemen and 92,000 reservists in the forces. There is conscription for white male youths and in recent months military careers have been offered blacks, Asians and Indians.

Mr. Botha confirmed this month that the renovated Salisbury Island base would be used to train a special service battalion of Indians beginning in January.

**British Report Belfast IRA Leader Held**

BELFAST, Aug. 4 (UPI)—The British Army said yesterday that it had cracked the command structure of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army in Belfast with a series of raids yesterday morning that led to the arrest of 28 suspects, including the acting commander in the city.

An army spokesman said that this was the fifth time this year that the IRA organization had been disrupted. Two women were among those arrested, confirming the belief of British intelligence that women were playing a role in current bombing attacks here.

Soldiers moved into action at dawn after two arrests Friday reportedly led them to a Provisional IRA hideout.

**In the Republic**

In the Republic of Ireland, 13 men were charged with membership in the IRA yesterday after police carried out a large raid in a northern suburb of Dublin. The IRA is outlawed in the republic.

A Roman Catholic and a Protestant were killed in separate incidents in Belfast yesterday. The Catholic was shot by soldiers and the Protestant was a victim of a booby-trap bomb. The 21-year-old Catholic, who was said to have had connections with the Official wing of the IRA, died on his way to a hospital after soldiers fired on a gunman. The Protestant, a truck driver, 39, was killed north of the city when a bomb exploded in the cab of a truck as he turned the ignition key.

**Alexander Trofimov**

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (AP)—Rear Adm. Alexander Trofimov, 50, has tragically died fulfilling his duties, the Defense Ministry newspaper "Red Star" reported yesterday.

The phrase usually denotes accidental death, but the brief obituary notice did not give details. Adm. Trofimov and formations of ships, Red Star said. But the paper did not specify the admiral's post.

**Ross Parker**

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Songwriter Ross Parker, 50, who wrote the British wartime hit "We'll Meet Again" and "There'll Always Be an England," died Friday at his home in Kent after a heart attack.

**Fred Allison**

AUBURN, Ala., Aug. 4 (UPI)—The international known physician, Dr. Fred Allison, 92, credited with the discovery of heavy hydrogen, died Friday at his home following a short illness.

He also proved the existence of elements 85 and 86, which he named astatine and francium in honor of his native and adopted states.

**Dutch Home-in-Exile of Kaiser Is Robbed**

DOORN, the Netherlands, Aug. 4 (AP)—House Doorn, the castle which served as a home for the late German Emperor Wilhelm II during his exile after World War I, was robbed last week of items valued at one million guilders (about \$400,000), police announced.

Stolen to one of Europe's lowest inflation rates—an average 7 per cent in 1973—Belgium this year has lived through a series of repeated increases that affected gasoline, tobacco, bread, detergent, meat and clothing. Other foodstuffs and basic goods pushed up the rate of inflation to more than 12 per cent between January and July.

**Kaiser Wilhelm II Died at the Castle**

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Kaiser Wilhelm II died at the castle, which is now a museum, in 1941, after spending 23 years in exile in the Netherlands. The most valuable exhibit stolen was a collection of antique silverware.

**Centaur II Died at the Castle**

DOORN, the Netherlands, Aug. 4 (AP)—Delta and Centaur rocket problems are causing three-to-five-month delays in the launching of 10 satellites, including two European spacecraft, the space agency said yesterday.

The launching of a Delta, carrying the second Westar communications satellite, belonging to Western Union, has been delayed until Sept. 10. Others being delayed until a committee investigates the Delta include the second Skylab, Britain's military communications satellite.

Centaur guidance problems affect both the Titan Centaur and the Atlas Centaur. The first Heliocentric satellite, designed by West Germany, originally was scheduled for launching next month or in October on a Titan Centaur booster. It has been delayed until at least November.

## Job Offers for Dropping Requests

### Soviet Shift Is Seen in Jewish Visa Cases

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW, Aug. 4—Soviet officials in recent weeks have offered re-employment to a group of Jews if they withdraw their applications for emigration to Israel.

The action, according to usually reliable Jewish sources, is related to secret negotiations between Moscow and Washington on the emigration issue, which has stalled. U.S. congressional action on trade legislation sought by the Kremlin and White House for two years.

"About two dozen Jews have been called to Soviet and Communist party committees and told they could have their jobs back," a Jewish spokesman explained.

"They were told that all they had to do was to renounce their applications for emigration and all would be forgiven."

**Message to Jackson**

In addition, spokesman for the Jewish emigration activists have sent a new message to Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., encouraging him to amend the Jackson Amendment that would prevent the granting of trade and credit concessions to the Russians until they adopt a policy of free emigration for all citizens.

The Jews rejected the contention of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that the recent sharp decrease in Jewish emigration proved that the Jackson Amendment had become counterproductive and had to be modified.

The Jews who have been called for re-employment interviews are a small representation of the 1,800 whose applications for emigration have been denied.

**Police Believe Blasts Were Related**

The first bomb went off in front of the office of the right-leaning newspaper L'Aurore just after 2 a.m. The second exploded shortly afterward in front of another weekly paper that also is on the right. The third went off at 2:10 a.m. outside the offices of the Jewish Social Fund.

No group has claimed responsibility for the bombing. Police reported that all three bombs were of similar construction—containers of gas of the kind used for camp stoves, linked to detonators. They were hidden in two small cars and a minibus, all rented from the same agency, Inter Towing Service, police said.

An anonymous phone call gave the police a chance to defuse the fourth bomb, placed in front of the offices of the French national television network.

Paris police responded to eight more bomb threats last night but found no more booby-trapped cars. All the threats were directed at journalistic organizations, four newspapers and four radio-television studios.

**Meningitis Kills 10 in Brazil Epidemic**

SAO PAULO, Aug. 4 (UPI)—The meningitis epidemic in Brazil took 10 more lives in São Paulo yesterday, and reports said that the number of victims being treated for the disease in 22 hospitals rose to 2,000.

Federal health officials refuse to give overall figures on the epidemic. But unofficial statistics show that about 500 persons have died of the disease this summer, about 300 of them in São Paulo.

Four of the 10 countries bordering Brazil have begun strict health checks on travelers from that country.

Jews to leave the country, a figure 10,000 above the record flow of emigrants last year.

In addition, the Soviet government has supposedly agreed to halt harassment of Jews who apply for emigration.

On two other issues, however, there has been no progress, according to Moscow Jews.

One question involves the 1,800 "olitkozniki" refused ones, mostly intellectuals whose applications for exit visas have been denied for up to three years and who are the chief pawns in the emigration debate.

There are also about 30 Jews who have been jailed on various charges in recent years, mostly for encouraging others to emigrate.

The second major unresolved issue involves writing regulations to set terms for emigration.

"A quota of 45,000, or even 100,000, will make no difference if they set such rules for emigration that no applications can be approved," a Jewish leader said.

**U.S. Orders Ban on 2 Pesticides**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (NYT)—The Environmental Protection Agency has ordered a ban to the manufacture of aldrin and dieldrin, the two most widely used pesticides in the United States.

The agency said the ban was to prevent the granting of trade and credit concessions to the Russians until they adopt a policy of free emigration for all citizens.

The order, issued Friday, which affects the Shiloh Chemical Co., the pesticides' sole manufacturer, becomes effective on Wednesday unless Shiloh or a company using its product in a trademark "formulation" requests a hearing.

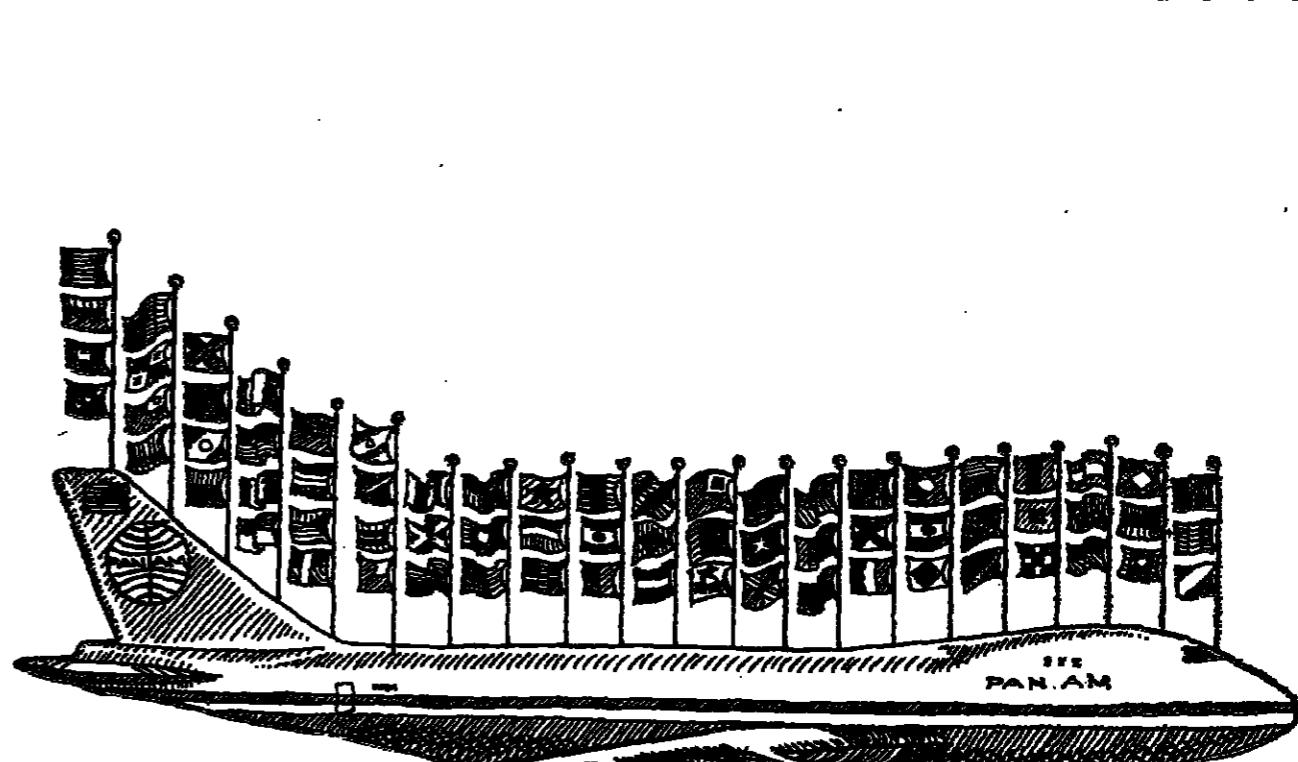
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**Communists to Shun Election in India**

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Pro-Moscow Communists decided yesterday to boycott the Aug. 17 Indian presidential election.

A party spokesman said Communists "cannot vote either for Pachudin Ali Ahmed or T. Showkhan," the two principal candidates for the term.

Four of the 10 countries bordering India have begun strict health checks on travelers from that country.



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for our exclusive 747 dining room in First Class.

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**Others See Signs of Strain**

## Aides Describe Nixon's Moods As Serene, Stoic, Determined

By John Herbers

**WASHINGTON (NYT).** — One day last week while House and Senate leaders were making

preparations for the impeachment and trial of President Nixon, Treasury Secretary William Simon emerged from a long meeting with Mr. Nixon on foreign and eco-

nomic policies. Because Mr. Nixon has been so elusive and withdrawn of late, reporters wanted to know how he looked and acted.

Mr. Simon was almost ecstatic. He had never seen the President in a better mood, so engrossed in his job, so wrapped up in the pursuit of the administration's policies.

The secretary's report is of a piece with the official word in the White House. The President's aides picture Mr. Nixon these days as serene, stoic, determined not to be ruffled by the bad news on Capitol Hill. "Of course it has been a difficult period," one of his chief assistants said as the President was leaving California after a 16-day stay on July 23. "Of course it has not been pleasant for the President to hear these charges against him, but he has not allowed irritation or anger to develop. He has continued to perform the job of the presidency as he feels it should be done."

**Tape Session**

While the House Judiciary Committee was voting out its first article of impeachment, Mr. Nixon was not watching on television or making plans to deal with the impeachment drive, according to his spokesman. He was seated alone in the Lincoln Room, a study in the presidential apartment, listening to the tape recordings he would turn over to Judge John Sirica, as ordered by the Supreme Court. The picture conveyed by his assistants was that of a lonely, beleaguered President standing above the fray, determined to do his duty.

After a time, these descriptions began to seem unreal. That is not the President of the Watergate transcripts, worrying constantly how to cut his losses; that is not the President who is reported to have thrown an ash tray across the room when he first learned of the Watergate burglary. But also unlike them, she is a practical politician who understands reality.

The White House was far more impressed with her than the usual run of civil rights leaders."

Another commentator wrote of her: "She does not condemn the 'black power' movement but prefers to work through the political process to achieve Negro goals."

During her six years in the Texas Senate she was the first black to serve there since 1895 and the first black woman ever to serve in the Texas Legislature; she helped prevent a restrictive voter registration act and gave Texas its first minimum wage bill.

Rep. Jordan is single. In her spare time, she likes to play the guitar and sing, ride a bicycle and visit the Smithsonian Museum and the National Archives. She enjoys all music—classical to rhythm and blues.

Rep. Holtzman has focused more than Rep. Jordan on anti-war activity. One of Rep. Holtzman's proudest achievements during her term in the House is her successful lawsuit in 1973 in U.S. District Court challenging the legality of Mr. Nixon's bombing of Cambodia without the specific consent of Congress.

An appeals court later overruled the decision but Rep. Holtzman feels it was a victory because it marked the first time that the war in Cambodia had been declared unconstitutional.

One of President Nixon's most intense critics, the 32-year-old Miss Holtzman says that the came to favor his impeachment only after reading at least once all 33 volumes of testimony and evidence prepared for the committee. She subsequently voted for five articles of impeachment, three of which the committee passed.

**Opening Remarks**

In her opening remarks, Rep. Holtzman said: "The thousands of pages before this committee bear witness to a systematic arrogation of power... to preserve the rule of law and our Constitution which the people of this country and all of us hold dear. Richard Nixon must be impeached and removed from office."

Rep. Jordan, 38, the only other woman on the 33-member committee, also voted for the five articles of impeachment. She said she also took painstaking efforts to come to her decision to support the President's secret bombing campaign in Cambodia.

**Praised by Aides**

An associate calls her "a very hard worker" and says she likes to do a lot of her work herself, although she keeps her staff busy.

"She's by herself a lot," her closest aide says. "She's very demanding and very intense. She knows what she wants and she's got one of the sharpest minds I've ever worked with."

Although Rep. Holtzman is a product of the "new Politics," another aide described her 1972 campaign as "actually old-fashioned, strictly grassroots."

"We had no big guns behind us," Rep. Holtzman says. "I just listened to them and their problems." Until the impeachment proceedings took most of her time, she used her weekend trips home to hold open house for her constituents.

The two women have many similarities. They were both elected to the House for the first time in 1972. Miss Holtzman in a major upset as she defeated Emanuel Celler in the Democratic primary, ending his 50-year career in the House.

Both are liberals and both campaigned on bread-and-butter issues. Neither faces opposition in her primary election this year, which virtually guarantees her re-election as they both come from heavily Democratic districts.

They are both usually described as "very sharp" or "extremely eloquent" and they were debating champions in college. Both graduated magna cum laude. Miss Holtzman from Radcliffe College in 1962 and Miss Jordan from Texas Southern University in 1958. Miss Holtzman went on to graduate from Harvard Law School and Miss Jordan from Boston University Law School.

**Johnson Aid**

Rep. Holtzman reportedly did not want the position on the Judiciary Committee and almost turned it down, because she thought there was "no action there." Miss Jordan, on the other hand, wanted it so much she got former President Lyndon Johnson's help to be assigned there.

House Speaker Carl Albert has said of her, "I predict she will one day be Speaker of the House." And Mr. Johnson, whom she remembers as "my friend," said once, "She proved that black is beautiful" before we knew what it meant." Rep. Jordan is one of four black women in Congress and the first from Texas.

One of the few blacks to survive politically from the black militancy of the 1960s, she is a moderate who first came to na-

tional attention because of that quality.

In February, 1967, President Johnson invited civil rights leaders to the White House for a private preview of his civil rights message. Among those invited was Miss Jordan, who was described thus by a Houston lawyer who is the only negro in the Texas Senate. Miss Jordan lacks the national notoriety of [black militants]. But also unlike them, she is a practical politician who understands reality.

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**Opening Remarks**

In her opening remarks, Rep. Holtzman said: "The thousands of pages before this committee bear witness to a systematic arrogation of power... to preserve the rule of law and our Constitution which the people of this country and all of us hold dear. Richard Nixon must be impeached and removed from office."

Rep. Jordan, 38, the only other woman on the 33-member committee, also voted for the five articles of impeachment. She said she also took painstaking efforts to come to her decision to support the President's secret bombing campaign in Cambodia.

**Praised by Aides**

An associate calls her "a very hard worker" and says she likes to do a lot of her work herself, although she keeps her staff busy.

"She's by herself a lot," her closest aide says. "She's very demanding and very intense. She knows what she wants and she's got one of the sharpest minds I've ever worked with."

Although Rep. Holtzman is a product of the "new Politics," another aide described her 1972 campaign as "actually old-fashioned, strictly grassroots."

"We had no big guns behind us," Rep. Holtzman says. "I just listened to them and their problems." Until the impeachment proceedings took most of her time, she used her weekend trips home to hold open house for her constituents.

The two women have many similarities. They were both elected to the House for the first time in 1972. Miss Holtzman in a major upset as she defeated Emanuel Celler in the Democratic primary, ending his 50-year career in the House.

Both are liberals and both campaigned on bread-and-butter issues. Neither faces opposition in her primary election this year, which virtually guarantees her re-election as they both come from heavily Democratic districts.

They are both usually described as "very sharp" or "extremely eloquent" and they were debating champions in college. Both graduated magna cum laude. Miss Holtzman from Radcliffe College in 1962 and Miss Jordan from Texas Southern University in 1958. Miss Holtzman went on to graduate from Harvard Law School and Miss Jordan from Boston University Law School.

**Johnson Aid**

Rep. Holtzman reportedly did not want the position on the Judiciary Committee and almost turned it down, because she thought there was "no action there." Miss Jordan, on the other hand

## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1974

## FINANCE

## uromarket

## Lure of High Coupons Fails To Excite Individual Investors

By Carl Gwertz

SIS, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Attempts to reopen the Eurobond market with only limited success last week as individual investors only nibbled at what had hoped would be an sizable attraction—floating notes.

Individuals are shell-shocked by losses they have suffered in securities markets and are not interested in looking at investments, explains one in-based banker.

“Psychology isn’t right,” says an American banker. “The dollar is still weak” and “investors are not willing to take the currency market.

A resistance was solidified statements made in Washington by Federal Reserve Board member Arthur Burns and out-chairman of the Council of Advisors Herbert Stein warned that the U.S. interest will remain high while the of inflation will be greater than had been anticipated.

A warning about interest means that investors need not into what looks like highly high-yield paper be rates may possibly go higher and the warning about inflation the dollar may weaken on foreign exchange market if Europeans maintain a better of on prices than the American

el D. Eddie & Co., the economic research arm of Merrill, L. is now warning clients the U.S. recession is “likely to continue throughout this year, no recovery until early next.” At the same time, it says inflation estimates have been

raised by about one point. It forecasts price increases running at an annual rate of 9.6 per cent in the third quarter and 8.1 per cent in the final three months of the year.

Meanwhile, the dollar’s performance on the foreign exchange market this year gives no incentive to Europeans to consider making new investments in this currency. Although the U.S. rate of inflation puts the country in the middle of the range—worst to best performance in prices—as compiled by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the dollar has fared very poorly on the exchange market.

According to the OECD calculations, from mid-January through mid-June, the dollar has lost 11.3 per cent against the Swiss franc, 10.3 per cent against the deutsche mark, 9.8 per cent against the Swedish krona, 8.1 per cent against sterling and 1 per cent against the French franc.

Thus, bankers say, until there is a real improvement in the dollar there is no reason to expect any enthusiasm for dollar investments.

All of this is not to say that the floating-rate notes fare poorly. Quite the contrary. There was no problem placing the paper with banks, in much the same way they would participate in a syndicated bank loan, especially considering that the return to the banks was more generous.

The Alusuisse loan had stiffer terms—a 10-year maturity, which is a bit longer than the market wants at the moment, with the coupon set at three-quarters of a point over LIBOR. Nevertheless, managers say that “well over half” of the issue was sold to

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Latest Week	Prior Week	1973
July 25		

“Currency in circ.” \$74,005,000 \$74,445,000 \$86,851,000  
“Total loans” \$123,816,000 \$130,238,000 \$110,230,000

“Steel prod. (tons)” 2,758,000 2,780,000 2,780,000

“Industrial prod. (billions)” 5,304,700 5,375,000 5,341,000

“Print car Pdngs” 555,901 520,577 554,614

“Elect. Pow. Inv.” 48,118,000 41,865,000 48,032,000

“Business failures” 186 170 178

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

June	Prior Month	1973	
Employed	56,165,000	55,971,000	54,158,000
Unemployed	4,708,000	4,800,000	4,800,000
Personal Income	1,025,505	1,025,505	1,025,505
Money supply	\$1,142,000,000	\$1,147,000,000	\$1,047,000,000
Com. price index	147.1	148.5	152.5
Construction contracts	185	185	185
“Exports”	\$513,300,000	\$512,000,000	\$512,000,000
“Imports”	\$58,356,700	\$52,727,000	\$52,727,000
“Exports”	\$61,520,000	\$58,400,000	\$57,744,000

\*200 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Community Index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board’s adjusted index of 1957=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Steel production is total of blast furnace and open hearth. Banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised.

The Recom issue, for eight years carrying a coupon of 1 per cent over the London interbank offered rate (LIBOR), ran into the usual resistance of investors to South African paper and thoughts about raising the amount to \$40 million were dropped.

The Alusuisse loan had stiffer terms—a 10-year maturity, which is a bit longer than the market wants at the moment, with the coupon set at three-quarters of a point over LIBOR. Nevertheless, managers say that “well over half” of the issue was sold to

individuals. This no doubt was a function of the fact that the borrower is Swiss, that the three biggest Swiss banks (whose private clients form the bulk of the Eurobond retail market) were co-managers of the issue and that the Swiss continue to rate the dollar as one of three currencies worth moving into (the others being Swiss francs and guilders).

On the other hand, the \$60 million of three-year notes of Singer Co.’s International Securities Co. reportedly has failed to generate

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 4)

## The U.S. Economic Scene

## New Inspiration Is Needed in Washington

By Thomas E. Mullane

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (NYT)—After a meeting at the White House on July 11, at which President Nixon solicited the views of leading businessmen and economists on the state of the economy and their recommendations for dealing with inflation, a prominent executive who had not been a political supporter of the administration emerged from the session impressed with the scope and breadth of the briefing. He proclaimed:

“I came away with the sense that there’s still a government.”

In the same vein, several top administration officials have stressed in recent months the claim that the business of government is still being carried out in their departments and in relation to the executive branch, both energetically and without major impediment, despite the President’s political difficulties.

Ronald L. Rusk, the President’s chief economic policy coordinator, joined in that chorus last week when he asserted that the impeachment proceedings against Mr. Nixon “had nothing to do with the policies we are following,” although he conceded that the threat of the President’s removal from office had exerted a “disturbing influence” on the economy by creating uncertainty in the business community.

From the administration’s viewpoint, all of that may well seem to be valid, but the fact is that the trauma of Watergate and the deliberations of the House Judiciary Committee, which finished voting three articles of impeachment last week, have produced a partial paralysis in the government that threatens further instability in domestic and international economic affairs as well

as continued nervousness in the financial and foreign-exchange markets.

Is the store really being attended to effectively in Washington? Is the administration actually providing the necessary attention and leadership to meet the twin problems of inflation and recession head-on? Is Congress responding responsibly to its own obligations in the economic realm in this era of mammoth problems?

The administration, to this point, has come up with no imaginative prescription for dealing with an inflation and a

stagnant economy that appear to be worsening almost without detection and sufficient concern.

And, on its part, Congress can be faulted both for hasty action

on some legislation and for dragging its feet on other important

legislation, particularly in the tax and trade areas. There has been no clarion call for action and no

compulsive push for it on those two important issues.

Meanwhile, as Sen. Lloyd

Senter Jr., D-Tex., so aptly put it in his party’s rejoinder to the recent economic address of President Nixon, the United States is being confronted with “steadily rising prices, steadily dwindling confidence, steadily cheerful assurances from the administration followed by steadily worsening results.”

The last week produced another batch of worsening results. The most disconcerting were these:

• The decline of 0.4 per cent in the leading economic indicators in June, the first drop this year.

• The 12 per cent reduction in building contract awards in June.

• The continued slump in machine-tool orders this year, with the 16 per cent decline in June from May’s total, although volume is still 15 per cent above the year-ago figure.

• The 0.2 per cent dip in factory orders in June, the first

downturn in three years.

• The return of the nation’s foreign trade to a deficit figure in June, fully erasing the earlier

surpluses this year.

Meanwhile, the financial markets continued under severe pressure.

The leading stock averages

borrowing at 12 major New York City banks rose \$30 million in the week ended Wednesday.

Traders and investors have been watching the loan figures closely in recent months for some signs of an easing of tight-money pressures. Increasing loan demand normally indicates that interest rates will remain high.

## New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (NYT)—The stock market took a bad beating last week as prices tumbled across the board in continued lackluster trading.

Brokers attributed the weakness to a lack of favorable economic news that would indicate that the inflationary spiral and high interest rates would soon decline. These two factors have been mainly responsible for the market’s recent declines.

At the end of trading last week, the Dow Jones industrial average was down 31.9 points at 753.25, its lowest closing level since Sept. 22, 1970, when it finished at 747.47.

The biggest losers were the glamour, blue-chip and drug stocks. One of the weakest blue chips was Sears, Roebuck. It dropped 9 1/2 points to 64 1/2 in brisk trading.

Sears came under pressure after the company forecast that it would report a lower profit for the July quarter. On Thursday the four weeks ended July 27 rose 3.3 per cent. This was less than the company’s typical gain in previous months this year.

Also helping to weaken prices last week was a report by the Commerce Department on Wednesday that factory orders in June dropped 0.2 per cent after a rise of 3.9 per cent in the previous month.

Another depressant was the Federal Reserve Board’s weekly figures released after the close on Thursday, disclosing that business

figures, released after the close on Thursday, disclosing that business borrowing at 12 major New York City banks rose \$30 million in the week ended Wednesday.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

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Over-Counter Market

Sales in Net High Low Last Chg.

Options Corp. 221 672 472 542 12

Optel Corp. 22

## USIF. REAL ESTATE

Listed on the  
Luxembourg Stock Exchange  
Date August 3, 1974  
Luxembourg, France, 45  
Information:  
Trust Corporation of Bahama Limited  
P.O. Box N-738, Nassau, Bahamas

## Domestic Bonds

Sales in  
\$1,000 High Low Last chg/

Bonds	10	11	12	13	14
ABNL 6.12% 1981	10	11	12	13	14
ABNL 6.12% 1982	10	11	12	13	14
ABNL 6.12% 1983	10	11	12	13	14
ABNL 6.12% 1984	10	11	12	13	14
ABNL 6.12% 1985	10	11	12	13	14
ABNL 6.12% 1986	10	11	12	13	14
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ABNL 6.12% 2020	10	11	12	13	14
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ABNL 6.12% 2066	10	11	12	13	14
ABNL 6.12% 2067	10	11	12	13	14
ABNL 6.12% 2068	10	11	12	13	14
ABNL 6.12% 2069	10	11	12	13	14
ABNL 6.12% 2070	10	11	12	13	14
ABNL 6.12% 2071	10	11	12	13	14
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ABNL 6.12% 2080	10	11	12	13	14
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ABNL 6.12% 2101	10	11	12	13	14
ABNL 6.12% 2102	10	11	12	13	14
ABNL 6.12% 2103	10	11	12	13	14
ABNL 6.12% 2104	10	11	12	13	14
ABNL 6.12% 2105	10	11	12	13	14
ABNL 6.12% 2106	10	11	12	13	14
ABNL 6.12% 21					

## INTERNATIONAL STOCKBROKERS

N.Y. Stock Exchange					
Week Ended Aug. 2, 1974					
	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NSC Inc. 1,031,500	63	65	58	64	+3%
Sony Corp. 1,021,500	63	65	58	64	+3%
Univision 511,500	281	284	251	278	+1%
Witco 478,500	274	275	261	274	+1%
Witco Corp. 416,500	225	225	214	214	+1%
GenMotors 412,500	404	404	38	38	+2%
McDonald 401,500	404	404	38	38	+2%
Textron 398,500	241	241	224	241	+1%
Emerson 388,500	241	241	224	241	+1%
Emerson 388,500	482	482	451	482	+1%
Emerson 388,500	585	585	554	585	+1%
StimCO 375,500	251	251	245	251	+1%
StimCO 375,500	251	251	245	251	+1%
Polymet 361,500	316	316	294	316	+1%
Honeywell 351,500	58	58	57	58	+1%
MOCA Inc. 343,700	124	124	12	12	+1%
AMF 338,500	241	241	224	241	+1%
Amoco 313,500	74	74	71	74	+1%
Exxon Corp. 307,500	74	74	71	74	+1%
Valuation					
Last week	16,468,010	shares			
Week ago	16,468,010	shares			
1974	16,468,010	shares			
1973	16,468,010	shares			
1972	16,468,010	shares			
1971	16,468,010	shares			
1970	16,468,010	shares			
1969	16,468,010	shares			
1968	16,468,010	shares			
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